

SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Mexico Message**  
MEXICO. MISSOURI.  
**DOCKERY'S**  
**GREAT**  
**SPEECH.**

**Democratic Candidate for Governor**  
**Was at His Best at Sedalia,**  
**on Tuesday, August 21.**

**Masterly and Logical Presentation of Democratic Principles at the Big Meeting**  
**Opening the State Campaign—What**  
**Economic Democratic Government Has**  
**Accomplished in Missouri—History of**  
**Republican Misrule in This State—Full**  
**Text of the Speech.**

Subjoined will be found the full text of the speech made by Hon. A. M. Dockery, democratic nominee for Governor, at the opening of the State campaign at Sedalia, August 21st. This speech was delivered at the Fair Grounds, at Sedalia, before one of the largest crowds that ever assembled in Missouri to listen to a political address. Beside Mr. Dockery there were a number of other distinguished gentlemen present, who made speeches, including Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, candidate for Vice-President; Hon. Webster Davis, of Kansas City; Hon. David Overmyer, and Hon. John H. Atwood, of Kansas, and others. Mr. Dockery said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Fellow Citizens: I congratulate you that we assemble today in this beautiful city, under auspices which assure an old-time democratic majority in Missouri, and the election of a governor who will interpret the interests of the people, William Jennings Bryan. The Missouri democracy are also to be congratulated upon the presence of our honored guest, that distinguished democrat of Illinois, who has served his party and his country with conspicuous ability and fidelity, and who will again preside over the deliberations of the American senate—the next vice-president of the United States, Adlai E. Stevenson.

This contest will determine whether the Jeffersonian theory of government, under which this young republic has grown to be the greatest and most powerful nation of the earth, is to be supplanted by the Hamiltonian theory. It will determine whether the fundamental doctrines of republican government are to be subverted, and give place to governmental theories resting upon a distrust of the capacity of the people for self-government. It will determine whether we are to build up a strong central national government in disregard of constitutional limitations, and thus practically surrender the control of local affairs heretofore exercised by the state. It will determine whether the government of the British empire is preferable to the government of the Republic. The conflicting Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian theories struggled for supremacy under these great leaders at the time our government was founded. The Jeffersonian theory was the very incarnation of faith in the integrity, capacity and patriotism of the people. Alexander Hamilton distrusted the capacity of the people for self-government, and declared that "the British government forms the best model the world ever produced." In that tremendous contest Jefferson was the victor. Our more than a century growth under the inspiration of the principles of the declaration of independence, as crystallized in the Constitution, has witnessed the establishment and development of the most wonderful people of all time.

The achievements of the American people under free institutions constitute the romance of history. During our national life, political parties have arisen, played their parts upon the stage of national politics and passed away. Differences upon purely domestic questions have appeared at almost every period of our history. Questions of finance, taxation and other great issues have aligned our people from time to time upon opposing political standards, but from the days of Hamilton, until the present Republican administration, no political party has ever dared to propose a colonial system, to surrender the independence of Great Britain. This is the issue tendered by President McKinley and the leaders of the Republican party, under the gauzy subterfuge of "manifest destiny." It was unnecessary that the Kansas City platform should declare it to be the "paramount issue," for it is an obvious fact.

Internal policies may be changed at any time. Not so with this issue. It will be settled irrevocably at the coming election. If the American people should decide to surrender the republic and establish the English colonial system they will be powerless to undo that crime against liberty. Empires once founded are never overthrown except by revolution.

In the great contest between Jefferson and Hamilton, the people were triumphant. In this supreme crisis of our beloved country, may the God of fathers be with us and give us victory. As He gave it to Jefferson and the people at the birth of our republic. Let us make the high resolve, in the language of Abraham Lincoln, that "the government of the people shall not perish from the face of the earth."

**THE STATE CAMPAIGN.**  
The republican party of this state has challenged the democracy of Missouri to the combat for state supremacy, and I therefore propose to enter upon a brief analysis of the records of the opposing parties. The people can best judge of the value and sincerity of the promises of political parties by the records of past performances. Both of the great parties have heretofore controlled the destinies of this state. The official records will determine with a certainty as unerring as the laws of gravitation, or the ebb and flow of the tides, which party should hereafter be charged with the high responsibility of the administration of the affairs of this wonderful state.

The republican party controlled the administration of the affairs of our state from 1865 to 1870 inclusive. The liberal republican party was in power during the years of 1871 and 1872. The democratic party resumed control under the administration of Gov. Silas Woodson the 1st of January, 1873. Its control would have been undisturbed but for the "land slide" of 1894, which gave three state offices and the house of representatives to the control of the republican party, and at the same time sent ten republican congressmen to the national legislature. At that time, for reasons which I shall state hereafter, more than 42,000 democrats in the state remained at home on election day. The reasons related to national, rather than to state affairs. There will be no "stay at home vote" in the ranks of the aggressive democracy of Missouri on the coming election.

The republican party has invited the democracy to a comparison of records. It shall be made. The democratic party demands the most exacting scrutiny of its financial record. Republican misrule in this state is the odium of its shameful maladministration. The democratic record is a record of honesty, sagacity and frugality in the collection and disbursement of the people's money. The republican record is an exhibit of waste and corrupt profligacy in administration, without parallel except among the carpet bag governments of the south, immediately succeeding the civil war.

From January 1, 1873, to July 18, 1900, the democratic administration of Missouri collected of the people's money for public purposes \$105,256,953.24, including the proceeds of the sales of renewal bonds. This money (except \$149,029.23 in the treasury) was disbursed without the loss of a dollar to the taxpayers, while all the various functions of government have been wisely administered.

**HISTORY OF THE RAILROAD DEBT.**  
The state debt in 1861, when the war began, amounted to \$24,233,000, all of which, except \$22,000, was incurred by the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of railroads. Prior to the civil war, Missouri and other states of the Union adopted the policy of aiding in the construction of trunk line railroads. Whenever one of the aided roads established to the satisfaction of the governor that its stockholders had actually expended a certain amount for construction and equipment, the governor, as authorized by law, issued and delivered bonds to such road to the amount of one-half of the money so expended, the state retaining the first lien on all the property of the railroad companies including the lands granted by congress. It is obvious, therefore, that no loss was possible except through fraud. Eight of the trunk lines of the state were thus bonded, and all of them, except the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, defaulted in the payment of interest on the bonds at the beginning or early in the civil war.

No efforts were made by the state during the war to collect the amounts due the state. These railroads cost \$47,402,000, and were amply sufficient to secure the payment of the indebtedness due the state. Indeed, Gov. Fletcher, in his inaugural address, in January, 1865, declared that they were "ample security for the amounts advanced to them respectively."

In 1868, during the administration of Gov. Fletcher, the republican party secured control of the state. In 1869, the state's liens on the railroads, then amounting to \$31,735,440, to various republican politicians and promoters, and realized for the state but \$6,131,496, a loss of \$25,603,944 to the taxpayers. The so-called "land slide" of 1894, by the republican legislature involved a very simple process. Where the property had already been "sold" by Gov. Fletcher's commissions to the lowest and worst bidders, as was done in the case of the Iron Mountain and the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroads, the purchasers were released from paying the purchase money, and where no such sales had been made by commissions, the liens held by the state were transferred to certain "favored" persons, and so on down the line, in consideration of trifling sums of money.

By the act of March 31, 1868, the republican administration released the lien on the Pacific road (now the Missouri Pacific) for \$5,000,000, the state's lien being \$10,750,000. The lien of \$5,000,000 on the North Missouri (now the Washburn) then completed across the state, was sold for \$200,000 to certain persons named in the law.

The Southwest branch of the Pacific (now the Frisco), with a federal land grant of 1,000,000 acres of land, on which the state held a lien of \$6,232,770, was given away as a free gift to another set of republican promoters and politicians, the only condition being that the road should be extended to the western boundary of the state, and so on down the line, releases were made until every bonded road except one was acquitted of the indebtedness due the state.

The official records are silent as to the influences which secured the passage and approval of various acts upon which the republican party rests its claim to the release of the bonded roads, except as to the Missouri Pacific railroad. As a result of a proceeding in court it appeared that agents of that corporation paid \$125,178 to procure the passage of the law, which they exultantly boasted saved their stockholders nearly six millions of dollars. In other words, certain officials were corruptly influenced by the use of this money, and the taxpayers thus flagrantly deceived. The liens of the state were extinguished on seven of the bonded roads at a loss of principal and interest, which will aggregate \$45,043,082 when the bonds shall be finally paid within the next two years.

The republican party was driven from power by an indignant people before they could relinquish the lien of the state upon the Hannibal & St. Joseph road. Under the administration of Gov. Crittenden the state's lien upon this road was enforced with our tax to the state.

**DEBT LEFT BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.**  
When the democratic party took control of our state government in January, 1873, the bonded debt of the state, the legacy of republican misrule, amounted to \$29,808,000. These bonds bore six and seven per cent, ran 20 years without the option of payment, and were sold at a discount for only 95 cents on the dollar. On the 21st of July last the entire bonded debt of the state had been reduced to \$2,342,000, option bonds bearing 3 1/2 per cent., and were sold, when issued in 1887, at a premium to refund the debt. The extremely satisfactory reduction of the bonded debt has been made upon a reduced rate of interest. The state's certificates of indebtedness due the public funds now call for \$4,303,839.42, the interest of which goes to support the state university and our public school system.

During Gov. McClurg's administration the republican legislature levied a state tax of fifty cents on the hundred dollars' valuation—one-half to meet the ordinary expenses of the state and one-half for the payment of interest on the state debt. That rate of taxation has been steadily reduced, until it is now only one-half of that amount—fifty cents on the hundred dollars' valuation for state revenue and ten cents for the payment of state interest. The state revenue tax as stated is at this time but 10 cents on the hundred dollars' valuation, and during the last 14 years of democratic rule one-third of this levy has been appropriated and distributed to the counties for the support of the public schools, leaving only ten cents on the hundred dollars' valuation to pay all the expenses of the state government, including liberal support of the eleemosynary, educational and penal institutions and the erection of magnificent public buildings. Under republican rule only one-fourth of the income from the state revenue tax was distributed in aid of the public schools.

**LOWEST TAX RATE IN THE UNION.**  
Democratic Missouri enjoys the lowest tax rate of any state of the Union. In 1898 the reports of the Auditor of the states and territories showed that the levy for the support of the state governments and maintenance of the eleemosynary and penal institutions, exclusive of the tax for support of public schools and payment of state debts, were as follows:

Illinois, 39 cents on the \$100 valuation.  
Iowa, 28 cents on the \$100 valuation.  
Arkansas, 22 1/2 cents on the \$100 valuation.  
Kansas, 35 cents on the \$100 valuation.

This exhibit, my fellow-citizens, is more eloquent in vindication of the honesty, ability and economy of the democratic management of Missouri affairs by the democratic party than any words of mere eulogy, however well chosen.

It is also the occasion of real pride to know that the democratic party has not only effected the large reduction of the state debt, to which I have adverted, with a decreasing rate of taxation, but it has enlarged and established many of the state institutions, and increased the payment for the support of the public schools and of the state university.

**NUMBER OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.**  
In 1870, when the liberal republican administration of Gov. Brown drove the radical republican party from power, our state institutions consisted of: Lunatic Asylum No. 1 at Fulton, School for Deaf and Dumb at Fulton, School for the Blind in St. Louis, State University at Columbia, Normal School No. 1 at Kirksville, Normal School No. 2 at Warrensburg, Lincoln Institute (colored) at Jefferson City and the penitentiary at Jefferson City.

All of these institutions, except the two normal schools and Lincoln institute, were established by the democratic party before the republican party secured control of our state government. Since that time democratic administrations have added the following state institutions: Normal School No. 3 at Cape Girardeau, School of Mines at Rolla, Lunatic Asylum No. 2 at St. Joseph, Lunatic Asylum No. 3 at Nevada, Reform School for Boys at Booneville, Industrial Home for Girls at Chillicothe, Confederate Home at Warrensburg, the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James.

In addition to these new institutions, the state university at Columbia has been rebuilt, Eastern Asylum No. 1 at Fulton has been refitted and enlarged; Lunatic Asylum No. 4 at Farmington is now being constructed; the corner-stone of a splendid fire and Experimental Station located at Hannibal has been recently laid; the buildings for the care of the Feeble-Minded at Marshall are under contract and construction, and the capital building at Jefferson City has been improved by the construction of the large wings at a cost of about \$750,000.

**EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.**  
The state has expended \$6,482,092.29 for the support and maintenance of our eleemosynary and educational institutions since the administration of Gov. Woodson. It expended \$2,749,621.31 during the same period for the construction and repairs of the new buildings to which I have referred.

Let me remind you that this commendable use of public money has been made for these worthy institutions, although the tax rate has been reduced one-half.

My fellow-citizens, this is not all of the splendid financial record of the democratic party. On January 1, 1873, the cash capital school fund of the state amounted to \$2,570,100; on July 18 of the present year it aggregated \$2,158,000. The interest upon this handsome cash endowment fund is larger than any other similar fund of any state of the republic, goes to educate our children.

The seminary fund, the interest of which is used to support the state university, has also been increased from \$208,700, to \$1,235,534.42 on the 1st of July last. The total amount of money raised by taxation from all sources to maintain the public schools in 1871 was \$1,687,575. This total amount raised for the year 1899, under democratic rule, was \$7,078,021.34.

To educate the white and colored children has increased from 7,690 in 1871 to 13,782 in 1899; the average length of term of public schools from 68 days to 141 days; the average attendance for each pupil 44 days to 92 days; the number of public schoolhouses from 6,387 to 12,901; the number of white children in school, from 255,712 to 654,110 (estimated); the number of colored school children from 4,328 to 30,114 (estimated); the number of colored schools from 117 to 613; the average salary of teachers from \$35.00 to \$45.00 per month; the population from 1,721,255 in 1871 to an estimated population of 3,300,000 in 1900; the railroad mileage from 2,081 miles to 6,935 miles, and the assessed value of all property from \$572,293,377 in 1872 to \$1,990,403,506 at this time. I will continue the comparative exhibit, covering only the voluminous details to avoid trespassing unduly upon your patience. I may say, however, that every fiscal exhibit I have made or shall make is official and accurate.

**COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.**  
Eight years of republican rule prior to democratic ascendancy in 1873 cost the taxpayers \$184,400 more for printing the laws and journals than the cost for a like purpose under 28 years of democratic rule.

During 1867 and 1868, the last years of Gov. Fletcher's administration, the republican party expended \$76,669.39 more for printing, copying and distributing the laws and journals than was expended during the last two years of Gov. Stephen's administration for the same objects. That is to say, the republicans expended more than eight times as much money on the printing of the laws and journals as the democrats did in 1899 and 1900. A like favorable exhibit is disclosed by the official records in favor of democratic management in the expenses of the general assembly. During the eight years of republican and liberal republican rule prior to the administration of Gov. Woodson, the pay and contingent expenses of the legislature amounted to \$1,514,034.84, while the democratic administration has reduced this to \$283,503.13. That is to say, the average annual expenditures of republican administrations during eight years of control was \$189,253.10. The average annual cost under democratic rule was only \$109,553.68.

The total cost of the last legislature amounted to \$265,389.49, which is \$12,617.11 less than the average cost of the four republican legislatures which assembled prior to 1873.

**STATEMENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.**  
In this connection I may say that the republican candidate for governor, according to a dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the 26th of July last, from Monett, stated at Jenkins, Barry county, that the last legislature cost the taxpayers nearly \$200,000, and in a speech at Delmar, St. Louis, on the evening of July 22, he also declared that the last legislature cost the taxpayers \$3,300 daily. In discussing state affairs at Monett, Mr. Potts in this case pursued the course which should invite commendation rather than carping criticism.

It may not be the occasion for surprise that some republican candidates, who have been known to desire to break down the safeguards of the treasury fixed by the constitution, but I am sure that the taxpayers of all parties will applaud the courage of Treasurer Potts in executing the law without fear or favor.

**COST OF THE STATE PENITENTIARY.**  
I now invite the attention of the taxpayers to the cost of the state penitentiary under republican and democratic management. In 1869 and 1870, under Gov. McClurg's administration, the penitentiary cost the taxpayers \$27,041.44 over and above its earnings. In December, 1870, there were 795 prisoners, the average cost of each prisoner being \$34.94. During 1899, and up to July 21 last, only \$3,476.18 was drawn from the state treasury for the expenses of electric light plants, fire-proof vaults and the library at the penitentiary. On the 23d of July last there were 2,995 prisoners in the penitentiary, and at the same time a balance of \$32,205.71 in the state treasury to the credit of the account for "earnings."

This very favorable treasury situation in its relation to the penitentiary is a fact which should be understood by the statement that the "earnings" of the penitentiary in 1899 and up to the 23d of July last were \$48,729.33 in excess of all the expenses of the institution for food, clothing, salaries of officers and guards, new buildings, repairs and incidental expenses of all kinds.

This handsome surplus can be used by the general assembly for the support of our state government, and to this extent relieve the taxpayers.

**FEES OF "COUNT" RICHMAN.**  
But, my fellow-citizens, I have not yet submitted the complete financial record of the democratic party. The republican party while in power authorized and permitted the secretary of state, state auditor and other officials to retain, in addition to their salaries,

and mileage of members, and the expenses of the clerical force were \$2,628.70, instead of \$2,300 as stated. Deducting the cost of printing and expenses, other than members' salaries, the average cost per day was \$2,431.44. There were 634 clerks and employees in the senate and the house—218 in the senate and 245 in the house. The honorable gentleman states the number at 581, or 118 in excess of the real number.

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, I challenge special attention to the assertion that a "number of the general assembly went to protest." This statement is a mere fiction. I am in receipt of a letter from Hon. F. L. Pitts, state treasurer, under date of the 26th of July last, in which he says, among other things: "Responding to your favor of the 25th inst. I beg to say that the statement made by Hon. Joseph Fletcher, candidate for governor, in a speech at Monett, Mo., to the effect that warrants of the members of the last general assembly went to protest, is false. Every warrant drawn by the state auditor was paid on presentation at this office. It could not be otherwise; for no warrant can be drawn except upon an appropriation of the legislature; and no appropriation in excess of the receipts into the state treasury can be made."

The state treasurer then gives the facts familiar to most of the taxpayers. It is the custom of the committees on account of the general assembly to issue "scrip" or "pay accounts" certifying that the party whose name appears therein is on the pay roll and served a certain number of days, and is entitled to a warrant for a certain amount. This "scrip" is not a demand for money, but simply an evidence of indebtedness of 10 cents value until the appropriations are made. It may have been the custom of the state treasurers, upon the request of both houses of the general assembly, and for the accommodation of members and clerks, to cash "pay accounts" before an appropriation by the legislature; but the custom is wholly voluntary in contemplation of law.

Section 15, of article 10, of the constitution of this state provides for the disbursement of public money, and to quote its language: "Upon warrants drawn by the state auditor and not otherwise."

Section 19 of the same article also declares that "no money shall ever be

paid out of the treasury of this state on any other basis than its management in pursuance of an appropriation by law."

The state treasurer, as commanded by the constitution, simply declined to cash these "pay accounts," although he says in his letter that "every member of the legislature and employee thereof knew that there was plenty of money in the treasury with which to pay all demands against the state, and that warrants to cover the amounts due their wages were issued as a matter of course."

The state treasurer simply obeyed the law. When members of the legislature desire their pay the law provides the method by which it can be easily secured. State Treasurer Potts in this case pursued the course which should invite commendation rather than carping criticism.

It may not be the occasion for surprise that some republican candidates, who have been known to desire to break down the safeguards of the treasury fixed by the constitution, but I am sure that the taxpayers of all parties will applaud the courage of Treasurer Potts in executing the law without fear or favor.

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of the utmost parts of the earth. The warship Missouri will be a noble addition to our new navy, and may she be ever ready to protect Americans in person and property, wherever they may journey in all the wide circuit of the globe. It is an American duty, and not a partisan duty, to protect our people in all parts of the world. Capt. Ingraham of the old navy wrote a glorious chapter of our naval history in defense of Martin Costa, a naturalized American citizen. The national pride is stirred and the hearts of patriotic kindred are won when we read the story of the heroic deed that splendid naval officer in upholding the national honor and the rights of that humble adopted citizen of the republic. May the flag forever float upon land and sea in the emblem of freedom, which may it never become the symbol of despotism or of the spirit of mere commercialism.

**NATIONAL ISSUES.**  
Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, I have already occupied more time in the discussion of state affairs than I had intended, and I can therefore refer but little more than refer briefly to issues of national scope and importance, without attempting to amplify or elaborate. I am in accord with the Kansas City platform in its demand for an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. During my congressional service I repeatedly voted for such an amendment, but they all failed to receive the approval of the senate, favoring the retention of the department of labor, believing that it will aid in uplifting labor, and in bringing prosperity to our people at home, and increasing our commerce abroad. During my public life I have voted for all measures demanded by organized labor reported by the committee on labor.

Labor has the God-given right to organize for its own defense and its own welfare. The men who earn their bread in the sweat of their brow should be the beneficiaries of wise and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests must not be alienated, never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power and of those in charge of great industrial enterprises should be to uplift labor and bring happiness to the homes of that worthy class who create wealth. In this spirit, and in this spirit alone, will capital secure its greatest rewards. The wisdom of the Almighty contemplated the union of labor and capital by the ties of mutual interests, mutual aspirations and a common destiny, and let not the greed of men or the mistakes of legislators put them asunder.

**OPPOSED TO THE SINGLE GOLD STANDARD.**  
I am opposed to a single gold standard, and for the reasons so repeatedly given, and in much detail, both on the hustings and in the national house of representatives. The intrenchment of the single gold standard, under the law passed by the last republican congress, is a detriment to the best interests of the people. The limited measure of prosperity which the trusts have permitted the people to enjoy during this administration is a vindication of the quantitative theory of money, and not the gold standard party. If the relatively meager increase in the output of gold, due to the discovery of new gold mines, has given the country a degree of prosperity which has been much greater, would it have been the case if the United States had been opened to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1, the government supplementing this output with the issue of legal tender notes rather than the issue of currency?

The currency legislation of the last congress has still further enlarged and fortified the powers of the Money Trust, already a dangerous menace to all our interests.

**MILITARISM AND STANDING ARMY.**  
I am opposed to the spirit of militarism which dominates and controls the republican party, and yet I admit that if we are to have a colonial empire it can be maintained only by a large standing army and a great navy. Militarism is a costly luxury. The five great powers of Russia, Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States appropriated during the last fiscal year \$85,929,866.22 to maintain their military and naval establishments. The appropriations of our own government reached the staggering total of \$19,297,066.21, a little more than one-fifth of the entire outlay. I may also add that since the declaration of war against Spain the United States has appropriated \$13,809,238.79 to meet Spanish war expenses, to subjugate the Philippines and to uphold the republican colonial policy of conquest and annexation. The actual war expenditures during the last fiscal year were \$178 for each one of our population.

Already the regular army has grown under this administration from 25,000 men, and yet the demand is for still further increase. That accomplished soldier, Gen. Lawton, whom I personally knew and loved, yielded up his life at the front of our lines fighting the Filipinos, in far-away Luzon. Before his untimely death he fell upon the field of battle, he left upon our official records the opinion that at least 100,000 soldiers were necessary to subjugate the Filipinos. It is said that the war in the Philippine Archipelago is practically ended. That is to say, the conquered dispatches so declare, and yet, my fellow-citizens, in the presence of that appalling danger to our minister and our missionaries at Pekin, with thousands of semi-barbarians clamoring for their blood, the government was unable to send only a few thousand soldiers from Manila, because Gen. MacArthur insisted they could not be sent, except at the peril of American supremacy in the archipelago. Pekin is only a little more than a week's voyage and travel from the 65,000 American soldiers now in the Philippines, and despite the heroic but pathetic appeals of Conger to rescue our women and children there, these soldiers dared not go.

The president's personal reference, my fellow-citizens, to the sympathy with that gallant band of Americans besieged in China. I know he sent every soldier from Manila that could safely go, but the limited number who have gone discloses the real situation in the Philippines. It is a condition of war, and the end of the war, no man can foretell. Fellow-citizens, before the administration finally consummates its policy of "official aggression" I fear the regular army will be swollen to not less than 200,000 men. Are the people ready to welcome this weight of additional taxation and this menace to republican institutions?

**EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE McKINLEY ADMINISTRATION.**  
Fellow-citizens, I desire to call your attention to the appalling extravagance of the McKinley administration, which has been shown

**THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS.**  
I am in most hearty sympathy with the struggle for liberty being waged by the patriots of the South African republics. It is a matter of profound regret that during all the month that the British empire has been marshaling its armies to overwhelm these feeble republics, there should have been no friendly expression by any official at Washington. These heroic men in South Africa are slowly but surely retiring before the conquering armies of Great Britain. If the contest were somewhat equally matched, the occasion for sympathy might not be so exigent. It is not so, however. England has resources in men, at least 100 to 1, and yet these burghers, who sprung from the great Teutonic race, have held England in check for months, and made a fight for liberty which should challenge the admiration of the world.

These people have demonstrated their capacity for self-government by the establishment of republics, but because they are few in numbers, England wages a cruel war, which must be practically one of extermination before the Boers will surrender their homes and freedoms. It would seem that every American, familiar with the story of Concord and Lexington, and Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, and Yorktown, should sympathize with this liberty-loving people. I believe the hearts of the great masses of the people do beat in union with them, but the administration at Washington is so entangled with understandings and all sorts of compromises, which exist, if not in words, yet in spirit, that the republican party is powerless to voice the overwhelming sentiment of our people.

Abraham Lincoln uttered an axiomatic truth in 1861 in Independence Hall when he declared that the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling seacoasts, our army or our navy. These are not these may be, but the great bulwark of our own liberty and independence is the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands, everywhere. Destroy this spirit, and you have planted the seed of despotism at your own doors. Familiarize yourself with the chains of bondage, and you prepare your own limbs to wear them. Accustomed to trample on the rights of others, you have lost the sense of your own independence, and become the fit subjects of the first cunning tyrant who rises among you. I have quoted the mightiest statesman of the republican party, because the utterance applies with equal force to the South African situation, and the policy of the republican party in respect to Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Mr. Lincoln also said: "No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. When the people have consented that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also governs another man, that is more than self-government—that is despotism. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in our hearts, and to the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere."

It seems that these opinions of the great captain of the republican party should inspire that organization, and yet the republican party, the Missouri state republican convention a resolution of sympathy for the Boers was greeted with derisive hoots and jeers. And Illinois is the state which gave Lincoln to the Union, and beneath whose soil rests his illustrious ashes. Is it any wonder that Harrison, Hoar, Schurz, Sherman, Henderson, Wellington, Edmunds, Boutwell, Hale, Reed and others who have been great leaders of the republican party, should endeavor to call a halt in the mad race into which the party has plunged for world-wide empire?

The armies of the English empire are slowly but surely crushing the expiring South African republics. Liberty there will soon exist as a memory only. The republics of the world are in peril, and the tattered remnants of that heroic band of patriots must soon seek homes elsewhere. Let this republic extend a cordial handshake and welcome them to this old-time asylum of liberty. The democratic party bids them to come, and if they come, November will determine whether their lot shall be cast in a free republic or in a colonial empire, patterned after the mighty empire which has just deprived them of home and liberty.